

A 36

Short Review
OF THE
PRINCIPAL
TRANSACTIONS
IN
EUROPE,
SINCE THE
Peace of *UTRECHT*.

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A short Review, &c.



I Can't but think it may be of some use in examining the present state of Affairs, to look back as far as those times, when the Affairs of *Europe* were settled last. And since few retain the series and connection of Transactions from that Period, it may not be unacceptable, by a general Representation of the most *important* things to revive the memory of them, which I shall endeavour to do with the utmost impartiality.

I shall make no Reflections upon those Gentlemen who were the principal Authors of that Revolution, whereby *Great Britain* which certainly had the *power*, lost the *heart* to settle her own, and the Interest of her Allies upon as firm a foundation as could be desired. The Opportunity is lost and can't be recalled. A most surprizing Change! which all our Allies severely felt, and which to this day may not unjustly be thought to suggest hopes to some powers abroad.

Its very evident the Treaty of *Utrecht* was very deficient, because it has been the great Business of the Princes of Europe, ever since, to supply what was wanting then : and scarce any thing has hapned since to disturb the Common Repose but what takes its rise from some Defect there. All Commotions since and the present unsettled State of Europe, are visibly connected with that imperfect Pacification. *Spain* and the *Emperor* were left in the same State of

Enmity as before, restrained indeed by the Treaty of Neutrality and the Engagements their Respective Allies had upon each. The *Emperor* and *France* continued at open War till the Treaties of *Radstad* and *Baden* in 1714. in which besides settling the Frontiers, and all other Pretensions, the Electoral Dignity of the House of *Hanover* was acknowledged by *France*, the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne* restored by the *Emperor*, the King of *France* made a Cession of the *Netherlands* to the Dutch in favour of the House of *Austria*, and all disputes were terminated to the Satisfaction of both Sides. But all the Concessions made by *Great Britain* were suitably requited by the Backwardness the late King of *France* shewed in performing the Article concerning the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, according to the true intent and meaning of it: and his attempt to fortify *Mardyke*, which would exactly have answered the same Purpose, as if the other Place had remained in its former state.

This could not but alarm the King of *Great Britain*, who being just ascended the Throne sent order to Mr. *Prior* his Ambassador at *Paris* to make Representations of this Breach of Treaty, which were utterly ineffectual, and several Excuses were urged for those New Works; upon which my Lord *Stairs* was sent over to make fresh Remonstrances, with orders not to have audience nor to take upon him a publick Character till he had obtained a satisfactory Answer, which was still refused. The Pretence was that the Canal of *Mardyke* was necessary to save the Country from an Inundation. This gave occasion to a third Memorial which yet was followed with no such Answer that my Lord *Stairs* could take upon him a publick Character: only a stop was put to the works for the present till a more favourable Juncture offer'd. About

About this time there were two Events which gave a great Turn to the Affairs of *Europe*. One was the Death of the *French King*, the other was the Rebellion in *Great Britain*. The *Pretender* by the former lost his best Friend, and by the defeat of the latter almost the best support of his hopes, which indeed received a terrible Shock by the peaceable Accession of his late Majesty, which considering all the Intrigues and Cabals formed at home and abroad to hinder it, was almost miraculous, and this defeat of his Party helped to reduce him to a much lower Condition.

However considering the *Imperfect* Settlement of Affairs abroad, the *late* Establishment of the *Hanover* Succession, and the Inveteracy of a *Malignant Party* among us, no Methods were to be neglected by Treaties, and Alliances to add all the Security that could be in so important a point.

France by the Death of the late King soon became heartily disposed to the strictest Alliance not only with *Great Britain*, but with all her Neighbours. They wanted as much as any other Nation time to recover the Expences of the late War, and to prevent the Broils they were exposed to from separate Interests at Home. The Regent therefore granted two very considerable Points to *Great-Britain*. Full Satisfaction in the Affair of *Mardyke*, and removing the *Pretender* from the Territories of *France*.

Accordingly a Defensive Treaty was concluded between *Great Britain*, *France* and the *States General*, Jan. 4. 1717. by which the King of *France* engaged to oblige the *Pretender* to retire from *Avignon* to the other side of the *Alpes*, and never to assist him in any manner whatever, nor to suffer him to pass through any Country depending upon *France*,
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under pretence of returning to *Avignon* or *Lorrain*, and not so much as to put his foot upon any *French* Ground, much less to stay there. The Agreement about *Dunkirk* being entirely satisfactory to *Great Britain* made the year before, was repeated, and confirmed by this Treaty. The Successions of *Great Britain*, and *France*, according to the Treaty of *Utrecht* was likewise confirmed. The *States General* were Guarantees, and all the Parties mutually Guarantees of all the Provinces and Estates, possess'd by each, at the Time of Signing.

The year before 25 *May* 1716, a Treaty of Alliance was likewise concluded between the *Emperor*, and the King of *Great Britain* to defend each other in the Possession of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Rights, which then belong'd to them: and the *States General* were particularly to be invited to come in to it, who the preceding year had settled with the *Emperor*, the Barrier, to the satisfaction of both Sides, and of *Great Britain*. *Spain* was upon as good terms with us, and the *Dutch*, by the Treaties of *Utrecht*, as could well be expected, considering how all other things were settled

The principal Contention now lay between *Spain* and the *Emperor*, which other Nations were disposed to adjust, that after all the measures that had been taken, and the desire of Peace which generally prevailed, a new flame might not be kindled. The Danger arose from the disputes about the Possessions in *Italy* claimed by the House of *Austria* on one side, and the Queen of *Spain* as Princess of *Parma* on the other. The *Emperor* and *Spain* had both promised to observe a neutrality, to give no disturbance to any of the *Italian* Princes; *Great Britain* and *France* were Guarantees. This was all that could be accomplish'd by the Treaties of *Utrecht* and

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and *Baden*; mutual jealousies and enmities seemed to be at a great height between the two Courts; however the steps that were taken, gave great reason to hope matters might soon be accommodated.

But in the year 1716. The *Emperor* was obliged for his own Security to take part with the *Venetians* against the *Turks*. The *Pope* exhorted the King of *Spain* to join them too: and for that purpose granted him an aid to be raised from the Ecclesiastical Revenues; which he afterwards applied to a very different purpose: for tho' the King of *Spain* gave his word of honour to the *Pope*, that he would not take any advantage against the *Emperor* from the War in which he was involved with the *Turks*; and tho' for the first year the *Spanish* Fleet joined the *Venetians*, and did considerable service, particularly in saving *Corfu*; yet the next year they turned their arms another way: for *Alberoni* being Prime Minister of *Spain*, a creature introduced by the Queen, thought this a proper juncture to recommend himself, to shew his extraordinary Genius, and to merit the esteem of those who employed him, if Success answered his Intention: therefore in Violation of those Treaties, which provided for the Neutrality of *Italy*, the *Spanish* Fleet was sent to invade *Sardinia*, which by the Treaty of *Utrecht* was granted to the *Emperor*, and being utterly unprovided for such an attempt was easily subdued.

This Step alarmed all *Europe*, disturbed the prospect of a general peace, laid the foundation of fresh troubles, and must have engaged all *Europe* in a new War, if the most speedy and proper measures had not been taken to extinguish the flame.

It was the common opinion that *Spain* had as little reason as any Nation to be dissatisfied with the measures

measures taken at *Utrecht*, or later conventions: for after a War undertaken partly to wrest the *whole Monarchy* from the possession of the Family of *Bourbon*: and a War attended with Success beyond all *Expectation*, how could it be thought the King of *Spain* should be uneasy at parting with some lesser Kingdoms, which had been taken from them in the course of the War? *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Naples*, and a few Towns in *Italy* were thought a cheap purchase for the *Security* of all the rest.

And the King of *Spain* himself had once the same Sentiments, for in a Letter to the King of *France* 31 Jan. 1714. when that Prince was entering into the Treaties with the *Emperor*, he has these words. ‘ Your Majesty knows that I have fulfilled all the Preliminaries, and I am ready to give my Consent, that *Naples*, the *Milanese*, and the *Low Countries* should remain to the *Arch-Duke*, as I have already granted *Sicily* in favour of the Duke of *Savoy*; *Gibraltar* and *Minorca* in favour of the *English*; and that I am also willing to grant *Sardinia* to the Elector of *Bavaria*. The *Arch-Duke* ought upon these Conditions, to renounce all pretensions to the rest of the Spanish Monarchy, and then neither He nor I shall have any further demands upon one another ’.

And in another Letter May 17, 1714. ‘ I flatter my self, that considering of what Importance it is, the *Arch-Duke* should resign all Pretensions to *Spain* and the *Indies*, you will put me into a condition to get such Terms, that I may enjoy them quietly ’.

Accordingly the King of *France*, whose affection to his Grandson was never question’d; engaged in the Treaty of *Baden* concluded the *September* following, not to disturb the House of *Austria* in
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the Possession of *Naples*, *Miland*, *Sardinia*, and some Ports on the Coast of *Tuscany*. On the other hand, the *Emperor* engaged not to disturb the repose of *Ita'y* in any manner, but punctually to observe the Engagements which his Imperial Majesty had given in the Treaty of *Neutrality* concluded at *Utrecht*, which is to be regarded, as if here inserted, provided the observation of it is reciprocal, and no Attack was made on the other side, for *Spain* was under the same engagements. Thus both Parties seemed satisfied in the most material Articles, in their own and the judgment of their best friends.

Whether the Death of the *French* King, who could undoubtedly have kept his Grandson in awe, dissolved his Engagements; or whether any ambitious and restless mind had a greater Sway at that Court than the Advantages of Peace, and the Faith of Treaties, is easy to determine: for the enterprising Cardinal flusht with the Success upon *Sardinia*, was for following the blow, and pushing the War into *Naples* and *Sicily*, believing the People were sufficiently tired of the *German* Government, and desirous to be subject again to *Spain*.

These steps obliged the Pacifick powers to enter into measures to stop the Progress of the *Spanish* Counsels, which tended to destroy and undo all that had been gained by former Treaties, who therefore in the year 1718 concerted this Expedient, that the *Emperor* should renounce *Spain* and the *Indies*, that the Duke of *Savoy* shall yield *Sicily* to the *Emperor* in Exchange for *Sardinia*, which *Spain* should deliver, or be compell'd to it. The *Emperor* consented, and my Lord *Stanhope* was sent to *Madrid* to communicate this Scheme to the King of *Spain*.

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When he was at *Paris* in his Way to *Madrid*, News came of the Invasion of *Sicily*, which hastened his Departure, the Marquis *de Lede* with an Army of 17000 Men having made a Descent upon that Island, with great prospect of Success. *August* 12 he arrived: the Marquis of *Nancré* the *French* Minister had orders to act in concert with him, within two days he had a long Conference with the Cardinal who appeared willing to comply; but the 18th receiving news of the Success of the *Spanish* Fleet in *Sicily*, and the Arrival of the Galleons at *Cadiz*, he alter'd his opinion, and grew so haughty and intractable that my Lord *Stanhope* saw he had little Hopes: But at the third Conference left with him the following Articles to muse upon, *That if Spain refused to come into these Terms, the Allies would assist the Emperor till he had full satisfaction, and dispose of the Succession of Tuscany and Parma in favour of another Prince to the Exclusion of Don Carlos.*

The Cardinal far from being moved by these Threats at the next Conference gave him Proposals of a very different import, *That Sicily and Sardinia should remain to the Crown of Spain for ever; that the Duke of Savoy should have an equivalent from the Emperor in the Milanese; that the Emperor should not meddle in the Succession of Tuscany, &c.* and *that the English should immediately recall their Fleet from the Mediterranean.* These Articles shewed the Opinionariness of that Court, and plainly bid Defiance to those Powers who were Gaurantees of the Neutrality of *Italy*.

Nay all the Assurances these two Ministers gave the Court of *Spain*, of having their Possessions secured by the Renunciation of the *Emperor*, and the Gaurantee of the contracting Powers, and the

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the hopes of having *Gibraltar* restored, signified nothing. They expostulated upon the Injustice of this Enterprize, they urg'd the consideration of the publick Tranquility, and the personal Interest of the King of *Spain*, to hearken to an Accommodation between him and the Emperor, proposed by the late King his Grandfather, and since by the King of *Great Britain*; to which were added a declaration of the Engagements the King of *Great Britain* had made to assist the Emperor if his *Italian* Dominions were attack'd, and the necessity he was under to execute them after the expiration of three Months; and though before the War broke out in *Hungary*, the King of *Spain* took occasion to put the King of *Great Britain* in mind, that he was *Gaurantee* of the *Neutrality of Italy*: Yet all these Instances had no manner of effect. They were looked upon by the Court of *Spain* as Designs to prejudice them, rather than friendly Advice; and all that could be said, only made them more fierce and outrageous. Sir *George Bing* likewise who commanded the *English* Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, before he passed the *Streights* sent Advice to *Madrid*, that he had positive Orders to act as a Friend, if they would desist from their Enterprises against the *Neutrality of Italy*, or only suspend them; but if not he must oppose them.

All these Measures proving ineffectual, and what more could be done? it was a necessary consequence chargeable upon the inflexibility of *Spain*, their violation of Treaties, and resolution to disturb the Tranquility of *Europe*, that the two Fleets should come to an Engagement. The *Spaniards* began the Fight in which the Naval Strength of *Spain*, which for some Years they had been improving with all possible diligence, received a very great blow,

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15 of their best Ships were taken or destroy'd; and its not unlikely their Relentment of this Loss has contributed to make them try other measures, to distress those Powers, who are not to be dealt with by the force of Arms.

About the same time the *Quadruple Alliance* was concluded, with a view to establish the Peace of Europe upon the foundation of the Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden*; wherein it was stipulated that *Spain* should restore *Sardinia*, and the Emperor all Pretensions to the Kingdoms, Countries and Provinces of the *Spanish* Monarchy, of which his Catholic Majesty had been acknowledged lawful Possessor by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and should own *Philip V.* to be lawful King of the *Spanish* Monarchy and the *Indies*. In like manner his Catholic Majesty was to resign all Pretensions to all the Kingdoms, Provinces and Countries possess'd by the Emperor in *Italy* and the *Netherlands*. The Succession to the Dutchies of *Tuscany*, *Parma* and *Placentia* were to be settled upon *Don Carlos*, and the principal Places were to be garrison'd by the *Swiss Cantons* at the Expence of the mediating Powers. The King of *Sicily* was to give up that Island to the Emperor in exchange for *Sardinia*: And the contracting Powers engag'd to defend and guarantee each others Dominions, and the Succession settled in each by the Peace of *Utrecht*.

This Treaty was sign'd by the Emperor, *Great Britain* and *France*: the *Dutch* refused upon some Difficulties that arose between them and the Emperor about the *Barrier*, which the Spanish Ministers endeavour'd to improve; and because they were unwilling to give any umbrage to the King of *Spain*. There Months were allowed to the Kings of *Spain* and *Sicily* to accede: But if they should
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absolutely refuse, it was agreed to take measures to compel them, that the Repose of *Europe* might not be obstructed, by the refusal or private views of those Princes.

The Court of *Spain* was undoubtedly mortify'd at these Proceedings, and had but little hopes of securing their late acquisitions, yet did not shew the least disposition to Peace; but took all possible Methods to engage the King of *Sicily* to stand it out with them, and for this purpose offered the Assistance of 15000 Men to conquer *Miland*, upon condition that *Sicily* should be continued to *Spain*; and promised to continue the War till this was effected, and a Million of Crowns to raise Men in *Switzerland*. The King of *Sicily* made some Offers at first, but purely with a design to gain time; for the Emperor having made Peace with the *Turks* by the Mediation of *Great Britain*: upon this and News of the Defeat of the Spanish Fleet, he resolved to accede to the Quadruple Alliance, which he did *November 18, 1718*.

The King of Spain still remained inflexible, hardly imagining he could make head against such Powers as were united in the former Alliance; but resolved to try other methods. The Regent of *France* was firmly attach'd to the King of *Great Britain*, and there was no hope of drawing him off; he had therefore recourse to such Artifices as plainly manifested the strongest aversion to recede from his own Resolutions. Various Methods were taken to raise mutiny and disaffection amongst the *French*, the Spanish Ambassador at *Paris* was employed to alienate the Minds of the People from the Government, and to find out the proper ways for addressing the Parliaments of *France*, and the King
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of *Spain* writ a Letter to his Nephew full of the the most tender expressions of affection, to persuade him against an alliance contrary to the interest of both Nations, and which tended to advance the interest of his *personal enemy* the *Arch-Duke*, and told him that at a time, when the Finances were so exhausted, that they were not sufficient for the *common charges of Peace*, those about him were persuading him to a *War* against him, unless he would yield Sicily to the *Arch Duke*, and submit to conditions that were *unsupportable*, and desired him to assemble the *general states of the Kingdom* upon an affair of this Consequence. And another circular Letter to the same purpose, was sent to the Parliaments of *France*.

By these measures taken by *Spain* it is evident,

1. That the troubles of *Europe* since the Peace of *Utrecht* to this time have chiefly arisen, from the *ambitious* views and *inflexibility* of that Court.

2. That they have not scrupled to take such methods as are plainly repugnant to the *honour of Princes*, and contrary to the *Law of Nations*.

3. That they have been as untractable *formerly* as of *later years*, and have neither been moved by offices of kindness, nor severe methods to come to the most reasonable accommodation.

4. That after all the Expences and Losses sustained so many years, *Spain* must be reduced to a low Condition, the People must desire *peace* as much as any in the World. And

5. Upon the whole it is probable, that some *secret* and unaccountable hopes suggested to them are the main obstructions of a Peace so *desirable*, and so *usefull* to them.

The *Dutch*, tho' they did not come into the *Quadruple Alliance* till the latter end of the year :

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yet desired Peace as much as their Neighbours: and acted all the while as a sort of Mediators: and prevailed with the contradicting Powers, to grant the King of *Spain* a longer time, till at length the disgrace of Cardinal *Alberoni* gave room for more moderate Counsels: and *Spain* acceded to the Quadruple Alliance *Feb.* 1720. and made a renunciation of the Dominions possess'd by the Emperor in *Italy* and the *Netherlands*: as the Emperor had before of the *Spanish* Monarchy and the *Indies*.

This accession suspended all hostilities, and the Congress of *Cambray* in consequence of it was appointed, to terminate all remaining differences. But before the opening of it, a Treaty was concluded between *Great Britain* and *Spain* for the restitution of all effects seized in the late War: and for confirming the *Affiento* Contract, bearing date *June* 13, 1721: and a few days after, another Treaty between *Great Britain*, *France* and *Spain*, wherein they engage to guaranty each others Dominions, according to the Treaties of *Utrecht*, *Baden* and *London*, or *Quadruple*: The design of this Treaty seems to be to abolish all differences, that arose from the late War, and to bring *Spain* to the Treaty of *Cambray* with as friendly and pacifick disposition as could be. And as the Mediators had reason to think themselves sure of the Emperor, so this might be reckoned no improper step to secure *Spain*.

Besides the intestine Commotions among ourselves upon the troubles of the former year, which some were improving to raise discontents and Jealousies, might make a defensive Treaty with these Powers not at all unseasonable, which could not but damp the hopes and designs of the *Pretender*

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and his friends, if they thought of giving us any disturbance then, from abroad,

But whether Treaties do really abolish the resentments of Princes, or whether the King of *Spain* was heartily reconciled, as he had no reason to be otherwise. Or whether he was pleased with the hopes of having *Gibraltar* restored, from the Letter of the late King. Or lastly, whether he thought it his interest to be upon good terms with the Mediators, I shall not pretend to determine: however it was a proper and advantageous step for our own security, and towards establishing the Peace of Europe, and how we can be said to be drawn into it, I can't conceive: for the Treaty is of such a nature, that if we had only a *Truce* with Spain, and that *Treaty* *subsisting*, and *performed*; I don't see why it would not answer almost all the ends of Peace, nay leave us upon a better foot than the Peace of *Utrecht*: for some alterations made in our favour with respect to the Treaty of Commerce at *Utrecht* are therein again confirmed. Concerning this Treaty, I shall observe one thing more, because of the Letter said to be annex'd to it; which is only this, that it was finished near 10 months before a certain great Minister and Statesman dyed.

The Congress of *Cambray* was refer'd to in that Treaty to settle all remaining differences: all the world now believing, that after these dispositions and preparations, matters would soon come to a determination: and who could think otherwise? when the contending parties had already agreed to the chief things in dispute: the King of *Sardinia* seemed to be the only person aggrieved, because he was to accept of a less Kingdom instead of *Sicily*. Other things that remained to be discussed were matters of small consequence, Points of Honour, Titles
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and disposal of the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, and yet for about two or three years this Congress was continued to no manner of purpose. *Spain* complained of the obstinacy of the *Emperor*, who did not come behind him in either respect. The *Imperial* Ministers insisted, that the Minister of the Duke of *Parma* should not be regarded, tho' his Dominions were to be disposed of, in all probability, because he demanded a great sum due from the *Emperor*, as King of *Naples*: his Pretensions were signed and supported by the *Spanish* Ministers, which gave great uneasiness to the *Imperial*, whose objections were answered by the Mediators, but they would not be satisfied, neither Side would yield, but grew warm and peremptory, and then it was high time to break up it for this reason only.

But now a new scene of affairs raises the admiration of all *Europe*. The two contending Parties that stood out so long, upon very inconsiderable points, are brought to unite, which was in vain attempted by the chief Powers of *Europe* for almost *ten years* together, who used the most friendly offices on both Sides, and shewed the most sincere aim and intention herein to the common repose and Tranquility of *Europe*. But when one Side comes prepared to yield all that can be desired, a reconciliation cannot be difficult. What Views and Motives could induce *Spain* to make such large Concessions, as were prejudicial to *themselves*, and very advantageous to the *ancient enemy of their Royal Family*; and, as must draw upon them *Quarrels* from *England* and *Holland*, their old Friends, and disoblige *France*? This is the difficulty, which has been so fully canvassed: that unless the measures taken since may give any light into it, I shall not attempt it.

This Reconciliation was accomplished by four Treaties, The first was a Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and King of *Spain*. By which the Emperor resigns all Pretensions to the Monarchy of *Spain* and the *Indies*, to *Philip V.* who yields to his *Imperial* Majesty, all his Possessions in *Italy* and the *Low Countries*, and the Right of Reversion of *Sicily* reserved to *Spain* by the Cession of that Kingdom to the Duke of *Savoy*: the Emperor grants the Succession to the Dutchies of *Tuscany*, *Parma* and *Placentia* to *Don Carlos*. Each are to bear the Titles they have taken during their Lives, but their Successors are only to use the Titles of the Kingdoms and Dignities they are posselt of. The Emperor guarantees the Succession of *Spain* settled at *Utrecht*, and the King of *Spain* the Succession established by the Emperor of all his hereditary Dominions.

The *second* between the Empire and King of *Spain*. The *third* a Treaty of Commerce by which the Emperor's Ships are permitted to bring into all the Countries, and Estates belonging to *Spain*, all sorts of Fruits, Effects, and Merchandises from the *East Indies*, provided it appears from the testimony of the *East India Company* established in the *Austrian Netherlands*, that they belong to places called *Colonies*, or *Factories* of the said Company, or come from thence; and upon this account they shall enjoy the same Privileges as have been granted to the Subjects of the *United Provinces*. And his Catholick Majesty declares that he grants to the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty, every thing that has been granted to the *States General*, as well with regard to the *Indies* as other things, that shall not be contrary to the Peace now concluded, and every thing that has been stipulated to the advantage of the *British*

ish Nation by the Treaties of *Madrid* 1687, and by the Treaties of Peace and Commerce at *Utrecht*.

A fourth Treaty was signed at the same time, *April* 1725. for a defensive Alliance, wherein it's said, that the Minister of the King of *Spain* having represented, that the King of *Great Britain* had promised to restore *Gibraltar*, and his Catholick Majesty insisting that *Gibraltar* and *Minorca* should be restored; his Imperial Majesty declares, he will not oppose it, if it be amicably performed; but if it should be necessary, he will employ his good offices, and even his *Mediation* if the parties desire it. And his Catholick Majesty grants to the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty all the Priviledges and Prerogatives of the most favoured Nation, such as *the French* were, and *the English* are at present.

After the Conclusion of this Peace, the Ministers of both these new Allies in all parts gave out, that it was entirely formed upon the Basis of the Quadruple Alliance, and had no other design but to establish the Peace of *Europe*. *Great Britain* and *France* had very different notions of it, and therefore formed a Counter Alliance, which was concluded at *Hanover* Sept. 3. 1725. between the Kings of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Prussia* to defend their several Countries, and particularly their Commerce, and engaged not to enter into any Alliance contrary to their respective Interests: and to communicate to one another any offers that might be made of this kind: and to maintain the Treaties of *Westphalia*, which are the support of the Priviledges and Liberties of the Germanick body, and of *Oliva*.

October 13. following, this Treaty, according to the expres words of it, was communicated to the *Dutch*, and the Ministers of *France* and *Great Britain* prest them to come into it. They were

sufficiently apprehensive of the ill Consequences of the *Vienna* Treaty of Commerce, and made great Remonstrances against it, by their Ambassador at *Madrid*, as contrary to the Treaties of *Utrecht*, and *Munster*, and desired it might be rectified; in the mean time they were told by the Imperial Ministers that by acceding to the Treaty of *Hanover*, they would violate their Amity and good Correspondence with the Emperor, and King of *Spain*, and be led into Consequences that would be prejudicial to their Commerce; that the Emperor was ready to take any measures to give them Satisfaction consistent with his *Dignity* and *Authority*, and invited them to come into the Treaty of *Vienna*.

Four Days after the same Minister presented a Second Memorial with the Copy of full Powers he had received from the Emperor, to enter into Negotiations with them for accomodating the Affair of the *Ostend Company*. The Design was to bring them to a *Composition*, and with this View the King of *Spain* offer'd himself to be a Mediator, and so hoped to gain them over to the Treaty of *Vienna*; and for this purpose writ to them himself; at the same time they were given to understand that both the Emperor, and Spain would use their Forces, if necessary in Defence of the *Ostend Company*.

But the Marquis of St. *Philippe*, Ambassador from the King of *Spain* was the Man, who was to remove all these Difficulties, and that he might appear with greater Advantage, the Imperial Minister and the Spanish Resident at the *Hague* gave out that he was coming with such Offers, as would abundantly recompence all the Damages sustained by the *Ostend Company*.

He arrived at the *Hague* Feb. 13. 1726. and March 7. presented a Memorial to the States which plainly

plainly manifested the Views and Sentiments of the *Imperial* and *Spanish* Courts. He told them that his Master would be a very impartial *Mediator*, and doubted not but the Republick who had received so many marks of his kindness would accept of the *Mediation* he now offer'd them, especially since the Treaty of *Vienna* did not hinder his Majesty from entering into *other Treaties* with them, and with a great many soft Expressions concerning their Inclination to the Treaty of *Hanover*, told them that his Master was perswaded, the End of that Treaty was the same with the Treaty of *Vienna*, to preserve the *Peace of Europe*. If they complained of any grievances, no Prince was better able to make them *amends*; and if the *Ostend* Company was an Eye-Sore, the King his Master would employ his good Offices with the Emperor, that it should not *prejudice* them now or hereafter, and considering the Power he had, from the vast Kingdoms he possess in the *Indies*, none could be a more proper *Mediator*, or *Guaranty*, besides none had so great an *Interest* in his Imperial Majesty; but it would not be fit for him to offer advantages before they were *asked*, this might discover *fear*, and would not be for the Emperor's *honour*.

Then in his Majesty's name he offers them a Treaty, to settle these two Points; 1. to repair the Damages sustained by the Republick from any past Treaty concluded by *Spain*; 2. to *interpose* with the Emperor to remove all Grounds of complaint. They might write of the former if they pleased to the King, and treating directly with his Majesty, need not doubt of obtaining the best Conditions, especially considering he would be advised by *their Friend and Countryman* the Duke of *Ripperda*; and concluded that their Accession to the Treaty of *Hanover*,

Hanover, would render an accomodation with the Emperor exceeding *difficult*.

These were the Methods taken to bring over the *Dutch*; Memorials presented by the *Imperial*, and *Spanish* Ministers, sometimes in a soft stile, with offers of great Advantages, sometimes in very haughty and threatening Language. The King of *Spain* writ himself to them in the same manner, which they defer'd to answer. What were the Sentiments of the States, and what Effect all these Efforts had, will appear by their answer to the foregoing Memorial; wherein they acquaint the Ambassador, that the Reason why they did not answer the King of *Spain's* Letter presently, was not because it was writ in a Language never used by that *Prince*, or *his Predecessors* towards their *State*, nor because it was sign'd in a *manner* used by the Kings of *Spain* towards their *own Subjects*, and not to *Sovereign States*: but because it was writ about the time that they had answer'd the Memorial of the *Spanish* Secretary, which contained the Substance of the Letter, and which might serve for an answer to the Letter, which they were persuaded was delivered to his Majesty.

That they can truly say they have heard of the Peace between the Emperor and his *Catholick* Majesty, without the least Jealousy or Umbrage, and since his Majesty had sacrificed some of *his own Interests* to the Publick Tranquility, they regarded this Sacrifice, as a Proof of the *Peaceful Inclinations* of his Majesty. That not the Peace, but the *Treaty of Commerce* gave them Uneasyness, wherein his Majesty had not only sacrificed *his own Interests*; but the Interests of *other people*, and particularly *theirs*, and that in so essential a Point, as the Commerce of the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *East-Indies*, contrary to Treaties; and tho his Majesty had alter'd his
Sentiments,

Sentiments, since the Peace with the Emperor, yet that did not alter the *nature of the thing* : that notwithstanding his Majesty's regard to Treaties, they have had reason to complain of *Injuries* done to their Subjects in *Spain*, and upon the open Seas, and have not been able hitherto to obtain Redress. They thank his Majesty for offering his *Mediation*, but are afraid this *strict Alliance* with the Emperor will not suffer them to hope for the *Impartiality* that is necessary, that the Mediation of *Great Britain* and *France* mentioned in the said Memorial, does not answer their Case, but if it did his Majesty has seen how that Mediation succeeded. His Majesty *abandoning the Mediation* of *France* and *Great Britain* after he had *accepted* it, and after he was in the way, thought fit to agree with the Emperor without it : that they believe the Friendship between the Emperor and his Catholick Majesty is so great, that if he pleased he might prevail with the Emperor to do a great deal for him, and if he would desire him to remove this Commerce entirely, they should take it as a real Proof of his Majesty's Friendship towards them.

And as to the Proposals of a Treaty they desired only the Reparation of Injuries their Subjects had suffered by the Breach of Treaties; and were glad to find his Majesty thought as they did, that the *Treaty of Hanover* had no other view but the *Peace of Europe*, which it was not *credible* the Princes engaged therein would attempt to disturb, and therefore dont understand how their Accession should render an Accomodation with the Emperor and them, at all *difficult*.

In the mean time the States of the *United Provinces* deliberated with the utmost caution upon the Design of the *Hanover* Treaty, and after some difficulties were explained. resolved to accede upon the following

following Explications, That they should not become Gaurantees of the Treaties of *Westphalia* and *Oliva*. That as to the business of *Thorn* they should be only required to use their good offices, and no more, without fresh engagements. That the Vth and VIth Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, should be comprehended in the Rights of Commerce guaranteed by the Allies. That if the Emperor refused to pay the Subsidies due to them, for maintaining their Troops in the Barrier towns, the Allies should effectually support their right. That when the time mentioned in the treaty of 15 years was expired, the Treaty of 1717 shall take place: And if they should be attack'd of a sudden, that the Allies should immediately furnish the Supplies agreed upon, without waiting to try other Methods. This Accession was made *Aug. 9. 1726*, and accepted by the Ministers of *France* and *Great Britain*; the *Prussian* Minister having no orders, refused to accept it.

The reason of this Refusal soon appeared, for Count *Seckendorf* a Saxon General was now at *Potsdam*, making Overtures of an Alliance with the Emperor which were not rejected: the Negotiations were kept very secret, and its said the King would not trust his Ministers with the whole affair. A genuine copy of the Convention is not yet perhaps published; but the following articles seem to be part of it, which is strongly confirm'd by the Negotiations that followed.

The King of *Prussia* promises to guarantee the Succession of all the Emperor's Dominions in *Europe*, and if he is attack'd in any part, to send the Succours agreed upon. The Emperor engages the same to *Prussia*, and to use his endeavours that all pretensions to the Dutchies of *Bergues* and *Juliers* shall

shall give place to the King of *Prussia's*; and that the Prince of *Sultzbach* shall resign all his pretensions to him, within three Months after signing: but if he can't prevail, the Emperor promises the free Dominion, and absolute possession of as valuable a Province, in some of his own Dominions. In return of which, the King of *Prussia* promises the entire performance of what is stipulated, in the Secret Articles, and is understood to accede to the Treaty between the Emperor and *Russia*. If the Emperor does not prevail with the Prince of *Sultzbach*, or give an Equivalent, the Treaty to be void.

Attempts were likewise made to hinder *Sweden* from acceding to the *Hanover* Alliance: For the Emperor, after having in a manner refused for two Years, to come into the Alliance between *Russia* and *Sweden*, all on a sudden agreed to do it, designing hereby to tye up the Hands of *Sweden*, and to draw the Empress of *Russia* into the Treaty of *Vienna*; whereby the Emperor was oblig'd to undertake the Interest of the Duke of *Holstein*; accordingly a Convention was signed by Plenipotentiaries of *Sweden* and *Russia* at *Vienna*, April 16, 1726.

The Court of *Russia* made no difficulty of ratifying this Convention, but the Court of *Sweden* did it under these Restrictions; 1. That if any troubles arose upon the Emperor, either in *Italy*, or any Place out of *Europe*, the King of *Sweden* should not be oblig'd to take part with him, or to send Succours at such a distance: Nor, 2. to take part in the disputes about the *Ostend* Company. 3. That if any troubles should arise from the Infraction of the Treaties of *Westphalia* and *Oliva* about Religion, such unforeseen accidents should not be comprehended in this Treaty.

The Emperor therefore gained no great point from *Sweden*, but found the *Russian* Court much more pliable, they were glad of such an Ally to put in the balance against the King of *Great Britain*, (who had so often prevented their designs upon *Sweden*) and who would give great advantage to the Duke of *Holstein* in his disputes with *Denmark*: But this State was greatly exhausted by long and expensive Wars, and therefore not in a very good condition for new Enterprises. Count *Rabutin* was sent by the Emperor to remove these, and other difficulties, arising from the unsettled State of affairs under the Government of the now Empress.

Ripperda likewise persuaded that this Alliance would add great weight to the Treaty of *Vienna* spared nothing to accomplish it, and gave Prince *Galitzin* the Muscovite Minister at *Madrid* very large promises, with which he returned to *Petersbourg*: but the sudden disgrace of that Minister put an end to his Management, and for some time retarded the Negotiation; but *Rabutin* fully supplied his Place, and the Treaty was concluded: By which the Emperor acceded to the Treaties of *Nieuwstad* and *Stockholm* between *Russia* and *Sweden*, and the Empress to the Treaty of *Vienna*, and engaged to guarantee all the Articles of it as if she had been a Party to it from the beginning; and if any attempt is made contrary to the said Alliance to declare War against the aggressor. The Emperor engages the same with respect to all the Dominions possess'd by the Empress in *Europe*, and to assist each other with 30000 Men. All the Ports of the Emperor and *Spain* are to be open to the Russian Fleet in case of a War, if approved by the Emperor. *Spain* engaged to accede to this Alliance in all points. The King of *Poland*

Poland was to be invited to it, and if he should refuse in that capacity, to be invited as Elector of *Saxony*. The Emperor offers to be Mediator between *Sweden* and *Poland*; and becomes Gaurantee for the Dake of *Holstein* against *Denmark*, and all other Powers that are Gaurantees of the Treaty of *Travendabl*, signed at *Vienna Aug. 6. 1726*.

At the same time the King of *Prussia* having some disputes with the *Poles* and *Lithuanians* about *Elbing*, and matters of Religion; and on the other side her Russian Majesty making pretensions to *Courland* opposite to *Poland*; those two Powers enter'd into a defensive Alliance to gaurantee their respective Dominions; and the King of *Prussia* engag'd by a secret article to use his Interest for obtaining satisfaction to the Duke of *Holstein*, and in case of a War upon that account, to stand neuter: Who in return renounced all his pretensions to *Stettin*. But his Prussian Majesty in the whole course of this affair could not be prevail'd with, to grant a free passage to the *Russian* Troops through his country into *Germany*.

The greatest struggle that remained was to gain *Sweden*, which both Sides were sensible was a matter of great Importance: and as each pretended to aim at nothing but the Repose of *Europe*, so the great consideration with them, as well as some other Powers was, whether the *Vienna* or *Hanover* Alliance was most sincerely and effectually calculated for this end. The States of *Sweden* appointed a secret Committee, to enquire into the nature and tendency of each; there were very powerful Factions and very warm disputes on both sides, and the Foreign ministers were all engaged according to the Interests of their several Masters. The Imperial Court had made some advances by their Alliance

with *Muscovy*, and hoped by this means to have some check; and keep them in awe, and the *Muscovite* ministers did not fail to suggest the danger and ill consequences of their acceding.

On the other hand Sir *Charles Wager* with a Squadron of 30 men of War arrives in the *Baltick*, goes to *Stockholm* and acquaints the King that he had Orders to post himself in such a manner, that the Russian Fleet durst not attempt any thing against *Sweden*; and then sends a Letter from the King of *Great Britain* to the Empress of *Russia*, to let her Majesty know that the great Preparations she had made by Sea and Land gave Umbrage to him and his Allies in the *North*, and that she ought not to be surpris'd that he had sent this Fleet for their defence.

Mr. *Pointz*, the British minister at that Court, thought fit to improve this opportunity to hasten their accession, and therefore presented a Memorial June 4, 1726, wherein he told his Swedish Majesty, that the King his Master had saved them from being expos'd to the dangerous Designs of their Neighbours; but the Conduct of *Sweden* had not been answerable to his kind Intentions, for instead of accepting the offers he had made, they had drawn out their Consultations in fruitless delays for these six months, at the same time they had enter'd into engagements with other Powers, which judging by past experience have neither the Interest, nor Power nor Inclination to succour them as the King of *Great Britain* has constantly had; and that he has sent his Fleet that the Crown of *Sweden* should taste before hand the good Fruits of their accession to the *Hanover* Alliance. The King his Master desir'd nothing more than a strict Union with *Sweden*, for settling the *Repose of the North*, the free

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Navigation of the Baltick, the good of the *Protestant Interest*, and of *both Kingdoms*; and hoped they would not hearken to vain and ensnaring promises against a Subsidy of 100000 Ducats a month, in case of attack, and other Succours from Powers able to make good their Engagements.

Yet this Affair proceeded very slowly, and about eight months after, *Feb. 17, 1727*, Count *Freytag* the Imperial minister presented a Memorial on the other side, wherein he told them that the *Hanover Alliance* tended to overturn the Constitution of the Empire, and to engage one half of *Europe* against the other; and protested against the consistence of this Treaty with the Interest of the King of *Sweden* as Duke of *Pomerania*, and with the Interest of the *Imperial House*, and their late Alliance; that *England* spares no pains to persuade *France* into a War against the Emperor, and for that end it has been proposed, that *France* should send next Summer 70000 men to the *Moselle* and *Rhine*, 20000 into *Catalonia*, 30000 to *Brabant* to begin the War, while a like body was to act on the side of *Holland*; and an Army to be form'd in *Lower Saxony* of 30000 *Danes* in the Pay of *France*, and of 18000 *Hanoverians* and 12000 *Hessians* in English Pay, to kindle a Flame in the bosom of the Empire, and upon the Frontiers; that the War was begun by the Siege at *Gibraltar* between *Spain* and *England*; that with respect to their Commerce, the double Match between *Spain*, and *Portugal* was upon the point of being concluded, and then the Enemy of one would be look'd upon as the enemy of both; that the endeavours of *England* are to deprive the Duke of *Holstein* of all Succour, and to get the Succession to the Crown of *Sweden*, for a younger Branch of the House of *Hanover*.

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The King of *Sweden* thought fit to give an answer to this Memorial, wherein he declares, that after weighing all the reasons urged on the other Side, he can't see, but the *Hanover* Treaty is entirely defensive, that the Emperor therefore can have no cause to resent his Accession to it, his design being to preserve the Peace of the North, and with the same view, he invited his Imperial Majesty into an Alliance before, not at all inconsistent with the present: and hopes he shall be capable hereby some way or other of doing *good offices* to their *Imperial* and *Russian* Majesties: and that as he had cultivated a good correspondence with *Spain* and *Portugal*, so he hoped they would not shut their Ports against him; especially considering that greater losses would accrue to their own Subjects hereby, than to the *Swedes*: that he is ready to enter into measures with the Emperor and *Russia* in behalf of the Duke of *Holstein*, that *France* and *Great Britain* are interested therein, and hopes by this Alliance he shall be better able to serve him.

To the same purpose the King sent an answer to the Duke of *Holstein*, who was very solicitous about the event of this debate, and writ to the States of *Sweden* to dissuade them from acceding; the *Russian* Ambassador presented likewise a Memorial against it, which the King answer'd much in the same terms as the former; but little notice was taken of the large Sums he offer'd; so after all these contests, the Accession of *Sweden* was concluded 14 *March* 1727. in which the King declares he had no preceding engagements inconsistent with it, and having no possessions out of *Europe* his Guaranty does not extend to any, neither are his Troops to be employed at such distances as *Italy* or *Spain*, *Great Britain* and *France* promise to pay for three years

years 50000 *l.* per *an.* to *Sweden*, who are to keep up a body of 10000 men besides their contingent.

At the same time, Negotiations were carried on at the Court of *Denmark*, to engage them in the *Hanover* Alliance, which was very desirable on their part, as a security against the continual menaces of the Courts of *Russia* and *Holstein*; but there were such difficulties as could not presently be removed, because the Guarantee of some Rights settled in this Alliance was not consistent with the disputes of the *Danish* Crown with some of the Allies, and some of them could not become Guarantees to his *Danish* Majesty in some things without contradicting former Treaties: the matter therefore was settled by way of Convention, by which the King of *Denmark* agreed, upon certain Subsidies stipulated, to keep on foot a certain number of Troops for the service of *Great Britain* and *France*, and their Allies. The Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, being invited by the Emperor and having refused, did not think fit to accept of the invitation of the *Hanover* Allies, and therefore came in upon the same foot as *Denmark*.

These were the contending Parties, and both declared that they had no other views but to establish the Peace of *Europe*, and that the Treaties were formed entirely upon this foundation, yet made Preparations as if such jealousy and enmity reigned on both Sides, as could not long be suppressed. The Steps that tended to a rupture were, *Spain's* sending great Remittances to the Emperor; declaring that the Continuance of the Alliance and Commerce between *Great Britain*, and *Spain* depended upon the Restitution of *Gibraltar*; confirming the establishment of the *Ostend* Company contrary to Treaties, and contrary to their own sentiments not long before

fore in *April* 1724, when they called it a manifest *Infraction* of the Treaty of *Munster*: and desired the King of *Great Britain* to insist upon the *Abolition* of it, as contrary to the *Interest* of *Spain*, as well as of the *mediating Powers*: nay in the Representation of the King of *Spain* to the King of *Great Britain* on this point there are these words. *We need only reflect on one side, or the ample Privileges granted by this Charter to the Ostend Company, and the manner in which the Emperor has explained himself concerning this Liberty, and on the other side, on the vast extent of the Spanish Indies, and we shall see how necessary it is to prevent traders thus supported, from making establishments that in time must ruin those of Spain.*

On the other hand, *Great Britain* has sent out her *Fleets*, where it was most necessary to prevent a rupture, to convince her Enemies of the dangerous consequences of it, and to confirm her Allies in all the assurances given *from the beginning*, that she intended nothing but *Peace*.

Upon these Transactions there have past several Letters and Memorials, which on one Side have shewn a steady resolution to preserve Peace if possible, without any fear of War; and on the other, the stirring of such passions, complaints, and disguises, as generally arise from disappointment.

However they have thought fit to make one Attempt, which was in the Siege of *Gibraltar*, but failing in this as well as in all their other designs, we begin to hear of pacifick measures. Proposals made to leave it to dis-interested Judges to determine whether the *Ostend Company* is contrary to Treaties, to suspend it during that time, then that it shall be suspended for seven Years, which by several steps and advances at last issued in the Preliminaries settled at

Vienna

Vienna, but not till it was known that the most vigorous attempts upon *Gibraltar* were ineffectual.

Conformable to the fifth Article of the Preliminaries, the Emperor was required to order a List to be given in, of those Ships, that were allowed to return from the *East Indies*; which his Ambassador at the *Hague* accordingly did, which contained no less than 12: whence it is plain, how extensive and beneficial this Trade was like to prove on one Side, and how prejudicial on the other: the first year there were but three, the next being 1725, three again went to the *Indies*; in 1726, five; in 1727, four; and the next year we are informed of twelve.

The Preliminaries were signed 31 *May* 1727 at *Paris*, by the Ministers of the *Emperor*, *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Holland*: and it was not doubted but the Emperor's compliance was a certain indication of the King of *Spain's*: but that Court after their Minister had sign'd them at *Vienna*, found ways to raise difficulties about restoring the *Prince Frederick*, raising the Siege of *Gibraltar*, and distributing the Effects of the *Flotilla*; and pretended they were not sufficiently acquainted with the steps of this Proceeding, and to relent it as an affront; but the Emperors's Ambassador sent on purpose to *Madrid*, explained the matter so, that 19 of *June* following, they were signed at *Madrid*, yet afterwards they raised the same difficulties as before, and have found out new ones since; such as sufficiently manifest the disposition of that Court; which has hitherto render'd all attempts to restore the Peace of *Europe* insufficient; not only for a year or two past, but ever since the Peace of *Utrecht*.

The Progress of affairs since the Preliminaries were signed is so fresh in every man's memory, that it is

needless to mention any thing of it, tho' it might be shewn, that it exactly accords with all that preceded.

Upon the whole I would offer these few Remarks,

1. That the unsettled State of *Europe* at present is connected, and in a great measure owing, to the precarious and *imperfect* Settlement of Affairs, by the Peace of *Utrecht*. The late King upon his first Accession justly thought it necessary to establish things upon a better Foundation. The honour and safety of the Nation; our Religion, Trade, and Liberties required it, as is very evident, by the frequent disturbances we have met with, without any provocation, and notwithstanding all our endeavours: and particularly that those Quarrels should be composed, that threatned all *Europe* with a new War: the same views and attempts have been carried on ever since, and attended with no small Difficulties and Expences, to which the Continuance of heavy *Taxes*, and other *Burdens* have been in a great measure owing.

2. That some of the Difficulties attending these Proceedings have risen from manifest Neglect, and Breach of Treaties, to the fallacious management of our Enemies, to such strange Conduct as could not have been expected, to Fickleness at sometimes, and Inflexibility at others, which naturally draw such Negotiations into a greater Length of time; to which I fear, may be added the restless Endeavours of some among ourselves, to sow *Divisions*, to raise *Clamours*, and by other Methods to support the hopes of our Enemies in their *Way of Treating*.

How else can it be supposed that those Nations which want *Peace* as much if not more than *ourselves*, should be so *averse* to it. Is it a Principle of *Revenge*,

venge, Ambition, or any *superstitious* views, that prompts them to refuse what we have been so long desiring? Let it be so; but whatever lies at the bottom, the measures they take must be grounded upon *apparent Probability*, and who can tell what that can be, in the present Situation of Affairs, but *Suggestions* and *Hopes* of some *lucky Turn* in their Favour.

Spain, that has acted so *various* a Part, and in all appearance so *unreasonable*, has taken particular care to lay the blame upon the *English Ministry*; their Memorials abound in this *strain*, and their good Friends the *Russians* have learnt the same *Language*, and it may be both learnt, it from some of our worthy *Countrymen*. And sure we are not so *dull* but we can learn a little of them. The Emperor and *Spain* very kindly offer themselves to be *Mediators*, one to *Holland* the other to *Great Britain*: i. e. They first raise Differences that had no foundation, but in their *arbitrary* and *injurious* Attempts, and then offer to *mediate* them; that is, to get One Half at least of what they have a mind to; just so says a certain Gentleman, *We, from having none of our Interests in dispute, are come to see hardly any others in controversy.*

3. If the *Hanover* Allies have been mistaken in any part of their Conduct, it seems to have been in shewing too great desire of Peace: Yet considering the Calamities of War, the unbounded Expence, and the uncertain Issue of it, where so many Princes are engaged, and which can't be given over till all are satisfied; and considering how desirable Peace is, and how much more we might hope for Success in waiting till *Necessity*, the best Reason in the world, calls and animates us to it; 'tis not unreasonable to expect that the Government may at least

least be *excused* in this matter. However, *Great Britain* has herein convinced her Allies and all the world of her *Sincerity* in making and observing Treaties: And tho' to blame this Conduct may be thought proper to carry some Points; yet they must be very weak who are caught by such Artifices, which depend entirely upon Fancy, Conjecture and precarious Suppositions, and those must be very low Ends that can be served by them.

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